NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1895.—TWELVE PAGES.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, AL-THOUGH NOT HOPEFUL OF THE RESULT.

OF ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL

Washington, Feb. 26.-Secretary Gresham received cable message to-day from Consul-General Ra-on Williams, at Havana, announcing that a state of affairs practically amounting to marital law had of affairs practically amounting to marital law hat been proclaimed in Cuba. It appears from the dis-patch that the proclamation of the Governor-Gen-eral has caused great excitement throughout the island, where no general revolution exists, as it was the first notice the people had that the Government was taking action to prevent disturbances in some parts of the island from spreading.

FUNERAL OF ARCHDUKE ALBERT.

Havana, Feb. 26.-Manuel Garcia, the notorious

SPANISH GOVERNMENT NOT ALARMED.

IT HAS NO APPREHENSION OF SERIOUS DIS-

Madrid, Feb. 26.-The Government does not regard

of alarm. Although twenty-four rebellious per-

he reported state of affairs in Cuba with any de-

sons were recently executed in Cuba the fact is not looked upon as showing any widespread revolutionary feeling. The Government is of the belief that he reforms lately applied in Cuba will prevent any such revolts as have formerly occurred on the stand

TURBANCES IN CUBA.

TWO EMPEROES AND A GREAT THRONG OF NOTABLE PROPLE AT THE SERVICES.

Vienna, Feb. 26.-The funeral of Field Marshal Archduke Albert took place to-day. The streets were thronged with people, and enormous crowds gatheredatevery favorable point of observation. The hearse which was drawn by six white horses, was followed by Emperor Francis Joseph, at whose right was Hussars, Following the two Emperors were the Grand-duke Vladimir of Russia, the Duke of Aosta, representing the King of Italy; the German Princes, the Austrian Archdukes, Marshal Martinez Campos, of Spain; the military attaches success of Mr. Everett's resolution. The opinion of the various Embassies and Legations, deputaions from German and Russian regiments, most of the Austrian generals, and a long line of officers

of lesser grade.

The procession occupied several hours in reaching the Capucines Church, the burial place of the Haus burgs, where the foreign Ministers and Ambassador and the municipal authorities of Vienna awaited it At the conclusion of the funeral ceremonies the body was deposited in the vault beneath the church Several persons were injured by being crushed of ral persons were injured by being crush wn down and trampled upon by the crowds

A GALLOWS ERECTED IN HONOLULU. WHY THE ROYALIST CONSPIRATORS PREFERRED BANISHMENT TO TRIAL

uver, B. C., Feb. 26.-J. Cranston. the three men recently exiled from Hawaii for comin the recent revolt, has received a letter from Honolulu which explains the reason why so many of the "emaining foreign conspirators preferred banishment rather than stand trial. ford, the Canadian revolutionist, was convicted on perjured evidence, the letter says, and although this fact was proved on the trial, he received a heavy sentence. A gallows has been erected in the iall yard, and this fact, together with the manner in which the trials have been conducted, makes most of the prisoners glad to get away from the islands, in preference to intrusting their lives to a military commission.

TO BE FOREIGN MINISTER OF RUSSIA. REPORT OF THE SELECTION OF M. DE STAAL

London, Feb. 26.-The news from St. Petersburg that the portfolio of Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs had been offered to M. de Staal, now Russian Ambassador to England, which was sent out by the United Press on January 31, has been con-firmed from several quarters. It is considered un-likely that M. de Staal will refuse the new honor.

THE ELBE INQUEST RESUMED. MISS BOECKER, THE PILOT OF THE LOST SHIP

AND THE CAPTAIN OF THE CRATHIE GIVE TESTIMONY

London, Feb. 26.-The Coroner's inquest upon the bodies of the Elbe victims brought ashore by tshing boats was resumed at Lowestoft this Miss Anna Boecker, the only woman survivor of the disaster, Mr. Greenham, the Engish pilot of the Elbe, and the crew of the steamer and Crathie. Captain Gordon, of the Crathie, was

Miss Boecker was called to the witness stand and confirmed her previous statements. She was unable to say whether the Elbe's engines had stopped when she went on deck. Pilot Greenham testified that after the crash he

saw attempts made to close the waterlight doors of the Elbe. When he got to the deck he saw that the Elbe had lost her port rockets, but her that the film had lost her port rockers, but her blue lights burned and her siren was blowing. Captain von Goessel was on the bridge until the last. The captain ordered the boats got out, but the ropes were frozen and had to be chopped. away. The orders given by the captain were obeyed and there was no confusion. When Greenham got into the boat he saw a green light and a white stern light, which he believed to be the lights of the vessel in collision with the Elbe. These lights disappeared to the southward. The speed of the Elbe at the time of the collision was and in its sixteen miles an hour, and she would consequently dering of go some distance before she ran her way off after her engines were stopped. The steamer he had seen stopped at the time of the collision, but until after daybreak it was impossible for those aboard to see a lifeboat without a light. He burned paper in the boat in order to attract the attention of the vessel in collision, and expressed his belief that if the Crathle had kept a good lookout it would have been possible to have seen it burning.

Captain Gordon, commander of the Crathie, testified that when the wreckage was cleared away from the Crathie's bows the ship was turned around to go after the Elbe. This was about three-quarters of an hour after the collision, but the Elbe had strained away. Both the captain and the chief engineer of the Crathie deposed that the ressel's telegraph was frozen at the time of the

the chief engineer of the Craime each of the vessel's telegraph was frozen at the time of the collision. Orders were given to the lookout-man, who shouted them to the engine-room. The engineer admitted that he had not looked to see whether the telegraph was all right when the vessel salled from Rotterdam.

At the conclusion of the engineer's testimony the Coroner intimated that the inquest would be adjourned until March 26. The solicitor for the adjourned until March 26. The solicitor for the appain of the Crathic objected to this proposal and asked that the jury render a verilet. It would be cruel, he said, to let the matter hang over the captain's head for a month. The Coroner opposed the rendering of a verder at the present time, and the inquest was adjourned.

It has been decided to limit the inquiry to occurrences subsequent to the collision. No investigation will be made into the cause of the disaster, in view of the proceedings which are pending in Rotterdam.

DISORDER REVIVING IN SICILY. Palermo, Feb. 26. The prevailing distress amo the poorer classes has revived disorders in many parts of Sicily. Numbers of armed conspirators have been arrested in Cefalu, Corleene, Prizzi and elsewhere.

SWINDLED THE METROPOLITAN LIFE. Cratham, Ont., Feb. 26. Thomas McBride, agent of the Metropolitan Life Assurance Company New-York, on trial here on the charge of defrauding his company, has been found guilty, and Charles Davis, also employed by the same company, has been arrested on the same charge. Metride and Davis conspired to prefer a logus death claim, on which they secured part payment by forgery. Sentence in McBride's case has been reserved.

ALLOTMENTS MADE IN LONDON. London, Feb. 26.-Allotments of the new American loan were made to-day on an average of 5 per cent. The loan closed on the Stock Exchange at 4% per cent premium.

THE SEALING REGULATIONS DENOUNCED. Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 26.-Sir Charles H. Tupper, Minister of Justice, in an interview to-day denounced the regulations made by the United States authorities for harassing Canadian sealers in Behring Sea, and assented to by the British Government. In his opinion, neither England nor any other great nation

AMBASSADOR EUSTIS TO PROTEST. HE WILL REMONSTRATE AGAINST THE ACTION OF FRANCE IN SHUTTING OUT AMERICAN CATTLE.

London, Feb. 25.-A dispatch to the United Press from Paris says that it is understood that the United States Embassy to France will lodge a otest against the decree submitted to the French Cabinet by M. Gadaud, the Minister of Agriculture, and adopted, prohibiting the importation into France of American cattle on account of the prevalence of Texas fever and pleuro-pneumonia.

JUSTICE TUMBLES DOWN.

FLAMES DESTROY A PART OF BROOK-

THE STATUE ON THE CUPOLA AND THE OLD BELL FALL-THE LOSS ESTIMATED AT \$35,000 NO VALUABLE RECORDS HARMED.

Fire yesterday morning partially destroyed the stroying the bell tower and statue of Justice and soaking the building with water from garret to

According to the keeper of the building, Dunne, the tower clock, whose faithful hands have told for years, with hardly a break, the time of day to Brooklynites, every morning at 7 o'clock talks across Court-st, to the tower clock in the Garfield Yesterday morning the conversation was as follows, according to Mr. Dunne

What time have you?" asked Mr. Schleren's

"It is chilly this morning, isn't it?" said the

"I should say so," remarked the Court-st, ora-"but it's going to be very hot before night." And it was hot before night, for the City Hall timepiece. Forty minutes after that the Court-st. timepiece was warming its cold hands over one of most picturesque biazes Brooklyn has seer in many a day, and the works of the municipal

clock helped to feed the flames. lady surmounting the cupola of the City Hall, was She had done service for all the towers that have surmounted the City Hall of Brooklyn. The old bell, too, which has sonorously rung itself into the hearts of Brooklynites-announcing the Fourth of July, the New Year and fires-this other old friend, went down with Justice and the clock.

later a dozen engines, throbbing with steampressure and puffing out ink-colored smoke, were forcing gallons of water on the blaze. Lines of hose were stretched here and there, nimble firemen ran

tower, while volumes of heavy smoke began to pour statue of Justice, which was soon wrapped in a

Courtest, and the bell, with a crash, fell to the

as from the fire Apart from the tower are from the fire. Apart from the tower and the roof in the immediate centre, the varie is not extensive.

or's, Corporation Counsel's and the City of the country that the country thas the country that the country that the country that the country ords or books.
Private Secretary Palmer, in the absence of Mayor Schieren in Washington, has moved the Mayor's office to Room No. 10, in the basement of

day or two.

city Works Commissioner White had a force of thirty men at work on the debris as soon as the fire was under control. The force worked last night, and it is thought that the roof will be temporarily repaired to day. The common Council has the of-dering of the rebuilding. Chairman Wallace said yesterday that he would wait a day or two before taking any steps to rebuild. If the tower is simply to be restored, the city will be able to do it, but if a tower of a new design is decided upon, an architect will be called in.

In 1845 the erection of the present City Hall was begun. It is 175 test long, the rear running parallel with Joracemon-st, and the sides, in Futton and Court six, having a whith of 109 feet. The distance from the ground to the top of the statue was about 150 feet. The hall was hushed in 1840, turing the Mayorsity of Francis B. Stryker, and when the city had a population of 1850.00. It cost about \$15.00. The only archient reported was the burning of the face of Major Weokes, the assistant Reeper, as he was running from the building.

None of the pletures of the ox-Mayors in the Common Council Chamber were seriously damaged.

raused it Yesterday's fire was the fourth that has occurred in the City Hall. In 1863 a fire starting in the Volunteer Firemen's room caused \$1,000 damage. Two small fires occurred in 1872, neither of which caused much damage.

MARDI GRAS FESTIVITIES ENDED.

PROPERTY TO A ERILLIANT CLOSE BY THE COMUS PARADE AND A GRAND BALL

New Orleans, Feb. 26 Shrove Tuesday opened with tremendous crowds on the streets, many dis-tinguished people being among the visitors. Every denses and boarding houses are entertaining large numbers of strangers from all sections of the coun-try. The streets fo-day were packed and jammed with home people and visitors, and the morning trains brought full cargoes of human freight from the surrounding country. The Rex parade started to-day at it o'clock and completed its route early in the afternoon. At night His Majesty held a magnificent reception at Washington Artillery Hall and was visited by both Comus and Proteus and their queens. The Comus parade to night brought the carnival pageants to an end, and the ball at

the French Opera was a brilliant closing function of the fête days and a proper ushering in of the season of eachcloth and ashes.

Frank Howard, son of the late lottery king, impersonated Rex to-day. The subject chosen this year by fex was "Fergus Humes, Chronicles of Pairsland," and it offered exceptional opportunities for brilliant and artistic greatment. The different floats were taken from the principal scenes of the story the Water Witch, the Red Elf, the Golden for brilliant and artistic treatment. The different floats were taken from the principal scenes of the stary—the Water Witch, the Red Elf, the Golden Goblin, Sorrow Singing and the Enchanted Princess. The parade, as usual, was preceded by the "Bout Gras" in a handsome decurated float. Rex followed on a bewilderingly beautiful float, in superbossume. Float No. 4 was introductory, and was a splendid creation of jewels and mountain treasures. The other floats were as follows, King Oberon's, Lüberary, the Salamander, the Water Witch, the Rose Princess, Moon Fancies, on two floats, the Golden Goblin, Sorrow Singing, on two floats, the Red Elf, on two floats and finally the Enchanted Forest, making twenty brilliant cars and one of the finest pageants flex has ever treated his subjects to.

Albany, Feb. 26.-Captain Martin Short, of the Brooklyn police, obtained from Governor Morton this afternoon a warrant of extradition for John

upon Congress the payment of the \$425,000 asked as damages for injuries inflicted upon Canadian scal-

NEARBY BUILDINGS WRECKED

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF BROOKLYN.

MOST OF THOSE INJURED WERE CHILDREN WHO HAD BEEN PLAYING IN THE STREET-ONE LITTLE FELLOW DEAD AND ANOTHER

> CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION UN-KNOWN-BOYS HAD BEEN

A terrific explosion occurred a few minutes be fore 5 o'clock last evening in the Eastern Distriet, Brooklyn, wrecking several buildings, killing one child, and injuring a dozen or more permostly children, who were playing in the street near the buildings when the explosion happened and were struck by the flying bricks, mortar and

The building in which the explosion occurred occupied Nos. 25, 27, 29 and 31 Johnson-ave. It was a two-story frame structure, and was formerly occupied by the Union Print Works, owned by William H. Locke. Six months ago Mr Locke disposed of the plant to a New-York firm, who removed all the contents to this city. Since reform clock, using a few seconds to rub the frost that time the building has been unoccupied. It was a dilapidated structure, and for two months the children in the neighborhood have amused themselves by pulling the boards from the house and using them for bonfires. The buildings were opposite the large sash and blind mills of Jacob Bassett, which occupy a greater part of the block on the apposite side of the street.

> So terrific was the explosion that nearly every of several stores were blown in, and the windows of the houses for nearly two blocks shat tered. The greatest excitement prevailed, and many narrow escapes from instant death fol-

THE DEAD AND INJURED. The dead and injured are:

Dead-John Fluhr, six years old, of No. 38 Mon-

Injured-Peter Wenz, four years old, of No. 38 Montrose-ave., skull fractured and arms and legs broken, dying in St. Catherine's Hospital, Joseph Charles Bessig, thirty years, No. 32 Johnson-ave. on head by plaster failing on him in his home: William Holland, ten years, No. 53 Johnson-ave.; Alfred Heim, ten years, of No. 59 Messe ave.; David Huschberg, sixteen years, of Broadway and Penn-st., bruised on head and hody Rosalia Troester, sixty years, No. 34 Johnson ave., badly bruised.

CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION NOT KNOWN mystery, but is believed to have resulted from ome explosives used by the Union Print Works, when the building was occupted, and not re-

A few minutes before the explosion three boys were seen playing about a bonfire which they had built in front of the wrecked building. The soys were Pritz Mayer, aged 11, of Montrose and Johnson aves : Alfred Helm and William Hol

According to the story told later by Mayer Holland and Helm were playing about a bonfire found an old broom, and ligating it started some white stuff which was lying in a heap on later the explosion occurred. Mayer says he was thrown to the ground, and when he recovered from the shock he found the building in ruins and both his companions missing. The street was filled with blinding dust which arose from the debris. When the dust had partly cleared he found his companions lying some distance away. He then ran to his home

ONE DEAD, THE OTHER UNCONSCIOUS Policeman, McCauley, of the Sixth Precinct who was standing at Broadway and Union-ave. was one of the first to reach the scene after the explosion. He found little four-year-old Peter Wenz unconscious and bleeding on the opposite side of the street. Picking the child up in his arms, he turned him over to a strange man and told him to take the boy to the nearest drugstore, while he ran and sent in an alarm and calls for ambulances.

Near where little Wenz was found was sixyear-old Johnnie Fluhr. He was picked up and found to be suffering from a fractured skull and other severe injuries. The boy died three hours later in St. Catherine's Hospital.

The two children had been playing together

with George Menz, nine years old, a brother of Peter, some distance from the wrecked building. They were struck by the flying bricks and timthey were struck by the assumed with a slight wound on the neck and head. He remained beside his dying brother until help came. He then ran to his home to tell his mother of the fate of his little brother.

Five Italian laborers who were digging an expection for a cell r in the lot adjoining the

cavation for a cell,r in the lot adjoining the wrecked building narrowly escaped death. The flying timbers and other debris fell all around

HUBLED THROUGH THE WALL One of the pieces of joist of the building was thrown with such force as to penetrate the side of the frame dwelling, No. 35 Johnson-ave., wrecking if. In this building lived Mrs. Annie Weiss, with her two children. The little ones fortunately were in the street playing at the time, some distance away. Mrs. Weiss was at work in the kitchen, and she received a severe wound on the head by a flying brick, which had been driven out of the side wall with great force by the flying timber. Her entire apartments were also

wrecked.
On the secod floor lived the Shoens. Jacob, the eleven-year-old boy, was the only one of the family at home when the explosion came. He was thrown to the floor and cut about the head and

face by fragments of glass.

There were at least 200 men at work in Bassett's mills, a few minutes before the explosion, but they had gone for the day. NO FLAMES TO COMBAT.

When the Fire Department reached the place thousands of people had gathered, and wild rumors were circulated that many persons had been buried beneath the ruins. The firemen at once started to clear away the wreckage in search of bodies, but none were found. The ex-

plosion had failed to set the building in a blaze. The two Wenz children had only left their nomes fifteen minutes before the explosion to go out upon the street to play.

John Peter and Hienry Cohen, who occupy a small fruit store at No. 22 Johnson-ave, were in the store when the explosion occurred, and were thrown heavily to the floor.

The building in which the explosion occurred is owned by August Levy, of Nassau-st, this city, but Locke still holds he lease. Mr. Locke was not at his home, No. 236 Keap-st, ast evening, but his wife and daughter were seen. Mrs. Locke said her husband had vacated the building six months ago, after selling his plant to a The building in which the explosion occurred is owned by August Levy, of Nassau-st, this city, but Locke still helps he lease. Mr. Locke was not at his home, No 230 Keap-st., ast evening, but his wife and daughter were seen. Mrs. Locke said her husband had vacated the building six months ago, after selling his plant to a New-York firm. Everything, she said, had been removed from the structure, and none of the Council of Women of Quincy, Ill,

chemicais or dye used in the business was left there
Frederick Frey, who is the agent for the building, No 32 Johnson-ave., said yesterday that he
had made frequent complaints about the way the
chemicals had been left lying about the building.

chemicals had been left lying about the building, and the boys permitted to play with them.

Coroner Creamer, who was notified, will begin a rigid investigation. Chief Engineer Perry, of the Fire Department, said last evening that the explosion. In his opinion, was due to dynamite, from the manner the buildings were wrecked and the way the shock was felt in the neighborhood.

The police are at work trying to clear up the mystery as to the cause of the explosion.

HAY WARD SPEROSS-EXAMINATION ENDED.

Minneapolis. Feb. 26.-The cross-examination of

HIS SKILFUL TRICING WITH THE PROSECUTOR-THE DEFENCE ASSAILING WILSON.

Harry Hayward was finished this afternoon, and then the defence started to impeach M. D. Wilson, the livery man, one of the State's witnesses, who had testified to seeing Harry Hayward riding with Ging on the fatal night. In the course examination Hayward was asked why he did not keep his money in the bank, and he explained that he was afraid that Elder L. M. Stewart would attach it, as he had had some business with Stewart, Stewart had got the worst of it. Stewart some interest money, and he did entor Hall showed that Hayward did not owe erty to him; and the witness explained that he had erty to him; and the witness explained that he had been in the habit of keeping his money out of the bank to escape Stewari before that, and therefore it had become a habit with him. Hall also tried to show that the loans Hayward says he made to Miss Ging, were neithbors, but he met with slight success, Hayward had the best of the encounter with the Assistant Prosecutor. It seemed at times that Mr. Hall did not know what he was driving at and Hayward quickly recognized that he could match his opponent and give odds in the game of repartee. That he took a keen delight in this contest was apparent. County Attorney Nye was not present, as he had to attend the funeral of his grandmother.

## DAIRYMEN IN NATIONAL MEETING.

THEY HOLD THEIR SECOND ANNUAL CONGRESS IN WASHINGTON-WELCOMED ON BE-HALF OF SECRETARY MORTON.

Washington, F-b. 26.-The National Dairy Asso lation met in its second annual session at the Agricultural Department to-day, with a fair attend-A C. True welcomed the visitors on the part of Secretary Morton, who was unable to be present, and D. P. Ashburn, of Nebraska, secretary of the association, responded. He urged the necessity of the American farmer mastering the details of the dairy business, and preventing by legislation the of fraudulent imitations of butter products. ijury to the dairy interests of this country. He favored the more general adoption of the dalry kindergarten as a means of instruction in the best chods of butter and cheese making. President Arms, of Vermont, urged the importance and the conomy of cheese as a food substitute for mea-Committees on credentials, resolutions and aclivered an address on behalf of the Department, in which he assured the delegates that the Sacretary was disposed to do all in his power to further the

purposes, chaifing of Virginia, had a good word to say a Old Dominion as to the possibilities of large to dairymen, owing to the great productive-the Virginia grazing lands, the were made briefly by Messrs, Patterson, Gabrilson and Ashburn on the fraternal feeling to flow from holding a neeting in the and the choice seemed to be turning toward.

and George N. Whittaker, of Boston, "The Milk Supply in Large Cities." Secretary Ashburn expisined the plans and pur-poses of the congress, and at 6 o'clock the conven-tion adjourned until to-morrow morning.

HELP FOR STARVING MINERS.

THERE ARE 2.500 FAMILIES IN DIRECT NEED IN THE HOCKING VALLEY.

mere committee which investigated the distress among the miners of the Hocking Valley has made its report to the Governor. The report says, in

WOMEN ELECT OFFICERS.

MIS MALY LOWE DICKINSON THE NEW PRESI-DENT-THE NATIONAL COUNCIL WILL BEREAFTER CONSIST OF TWO

HOUSES AND A CABINET. ington, Feb. 26.-The Woman's National president for the ensuing three years; the Rev Anna H. Shaw, of Philadelphia, vice-president tary; Helen Bristol, of Quincy, Ill., second recording secretary; Louise Barnum Robbins, of Michigan, corresponding secretary; Harnah J. Bailey, of

Maine, treasurer.

The council adopted an amendment to the constitution dividing the council into an upper and lower house. The vote on this preposition was 35 to 4. A resolution was also adopted giving the president discretion as to the formation of a cabinet The council also adopted an amendment to the onstitution providing that the president of the Nafor a second consecutive term of office, nor shall the president of any National organization be at business of the next triennial council, to be held in 1878, will be commeted by an upper and a lower treasurer, corresponding secretary and first recording secretary at-large, the president and one delegate from each National organization in the National Cauncil, and the presidents of State councils and the chairmen of standing committees. The patrons of the National council are given the option of serving in the one they choose. They will have no yote. The lower council will be presided over by the vice-president at-large, and will be composed of the delegates of State councils, the presidents and delegates of local councils, and the second refording secretary of the National Council. The upper house will transact all business pertaining to the National association. The lower house will manage local affairs. A resolution was also adopted giving the president discretion to appoint a board of private advisers, each member to have charge of a special line of work such as a selucation, legislation affecting dotrepoirer, corresponding secretary and first recording A resolution was also adopted giving the president discretion to appoint a board of private advisers, each member to have charge of a special line of work, such as education, legislation affecting do-mestic life, industry, religion, moral reforms, philan-thropy, charity, literature, science, art, etc. This board will virtually correspond to a cabinet, al-though the president need nor appoint it unless she care to

though the president need not appoint it unless succare to.

There was practically no opposition to the amendments providing for these legislative divisions. Several additional suggestions were offered, and were finally dropped, after discussion. The National Council is composed of forty members.

One only of the officers elected to-day enjoys single blessedness. They are all prominent women in the fields in which they work. Mrs. Dickinson is president of the National Society of King's Daughters, and is a writer of some note in proce and poetry. She is an exceedingly handsome woman, and has been likened in appearance to a female counterpart of Charles Dana Gibson's typical Episcopal bishop.

counterpart of Charles Dam Gibson's typical Episcopal bishop.

Mrs. Shaw is one of the most eloquent women in the council. She was born in England, was brought to this country when four years old, became a teacher in Michigan, received a local preacher's license from the Methodist Church, and was graduated in theology from the Boston University in 1878. She has been paster of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Hingham, Mass., and at East Dennis, Cape Cod. Although the Methodist Episcopal Church recognized her as a local preacher, it refused to ordain her, and she went over to the Methodist Protestant Church, and obtained that boon. Mrs. Shaw is also a graduated physician. She has given up local parish work for general labor, and preaches wherever and whenever she cando the most good.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

TIME CREEPS ON APACE.

AND THE CHANCES OF AN EXTRA SES-SION OF CONGRESS GROW DAILY LARGER.

SLOW PROGRESS WITH THE SUNDRY CIVIL AP PROPRIATION BILL IN THE SENATE-THE

SUGAR BOUNTY AMENDMENT CARRIED

DAYS TO FINISH UP IN. [BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Feb. 26.-The very tedious and unsatisfactory progress made to-day in the Senate

with the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill has awakened afresh the apprehension that one or more of the great money bills may finally fail of passage, and thus entail the immediate assembling, in extra session, of the LIVth Congress. From noon to-morrow but five days remain of the life of the present Congress, and in view of the startling record of procrastination, incompetency and indifference made by the Democratic majority during the last three sessions, no one could be reasonably surprised if, either in a spirit of recklessness or out of pure incapacity. Congress shall be forced to adjourn on Monday next without even completing the necessary work of providing means for continuing the ordinary operations of the Government. The Sundry Civil bill is naturally a formidable one to pass, because it carries so varied and miscellaneous a mass of appropriations, many of which inevitably excite hostile criticism and vigorous parliamentary opposition. So far two days have been occupled with the Sundry Civil bill, and all but the most important of the amendments fastened on it in the Senate Committee on Appropriations have been disposed of.

The "rider" allowing full bounties on domestic sugars produced prior to the passage of the Gorman-Wilson law and partial bountles on this year's crop proved extremely troublesome to-day, and gave rise to an angry discussion which lasted all the afternoon. The friends of the bounty finally carried their point on two successive votes by respectable majorities. Much valuable time was sacrificed, however, in the contest; for there seems to be little probability of the House agreeing to spend several million dollars in carrying out the conditions of an implied contract whose validity and constitutionality have been most vehemently assailed by the Democratic leaders in The Gorman "rider" authorizing the issue of \$100,000,000 of currency certificates and forbidding any further bond sales except after public notice and through open competition remains to be discussed to-morrow, and from present indications from one to two days will be consumed in the bitterly personal and factional debate into which Mr. Gorman's suggestions are sure to plunge the Senate. Mr. Mills has an endment in store, also, repealing all laws under which United States bonds have been issued, and this sweeping and radical proposal to strip the President and the Secretary of the Treasury of all power to protect the public credit will, of course, inflame more than ever the factional passions which now divide the Demo majority in the Senate into two bitterly hostile Mr. Cockrell, who, with Mr. Gorman, is charged

Mr. Cockrell, who, with Mr. Gorman, is charged with the responsibility of pushing through the appropriation bills, will be lucky if he can end the strife sure to be aroused by the Gorman "rider" and the Mills amendment by Thursday right. Friday, Saturday and Sunday will then be available for the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial, Naval and General Deficiency Appropriation bills, and the composition of the differences between the two houses on these and the other money bills now in conference. Only an unusual display of energy and industry will tide the Senate over the difficulties which will be encountered between now and industry will be encountered between now and Monday next, and it will be due to good and Monday next, and it will be due to good fortune rather than to any special managerial ability if the last money bill reaches the President for signature before the life of this dejected and do-nothing Congress ends.

An incident significant of the temper which prevails at the Capitol occurred early in this afternoon's debate on the Sundry Civil bill, Mr.

An incentive Annual Ann

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Washington, Feb. 26.-Before the reading of yesterday's journal was finished in the Senate to-day, Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) called attention to the fact that the full proceedings of yesterday did not appear in to-day's record. It was not, he said, the fault of the reporters, who had supplied the last page of copy at 1 a. m., but it was the fault of the printing office, which refused to receive copy after 12, extinguished its lights at f.a. m. and declined to complete the record. Unless some note of warning was given, and some monition, that thing would be repeated for the rest of the session; and he hoped that the Committee on Printing would

see to it. Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.), schairman of the Finance Committee, reported back a substitute for the resolution offered last Saturday by Mr. Wolcott, and referred to that committee. vides that whenever the President of the United States shall determine that this Government shall be represented in any international conference, to be called with a view to secure international fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money, by means of a common ratio between the metals, with free mintage at such ratio, the United States shall be represented at such conference by nine delegates-three to be appointed by the President, three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives-the President to fill any vacancies; and appropriating \$100,000 cover compensation and expenses of delegates, and the proportion to be paid by the United States of

the joint expense of the conference. Mr. Voorhees said that it would be offered as an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, and remarked that the three Senators should be appointed before

the adjournment next Monday. The consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was then resumed, and the following new amendments were agreed to: Appropriating \$50,000 for the public building at Paterson, N. J. and \$22,950 for the public building at Troy, N. Y. adding two more names to the list of victims of the Ford's Theatre disaster, and increasing the amount from \$115,000 to \$125,000; allowing to Colonel Alnsworth the costs of his defence in the case of that disaster, not to exceed \$1,000.

The Appropriations Committee having reported an amendment to the provision "for protecting timber on the public lands"-reducing the appre priation from \$90,000 to \$60,000-Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.), chairman of the Committee on Public Lands moved to increase the amount to \$120,000, and gave the reasons why the larger sum should be given, The estimate of the Secretary of the Interior, he said, was \$240,000, and he (Mr. Berry) could not understand why the public lands should be delivered over to the operations of the

thieves. Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.) thought that even \$40,000 was too large an appropriation for timber depre-

Mr. Berry ridiculed Mr. Wolcott's speech as " wild statement not sustained by facts." It was no the depredations of poor miners that the timber agents prevented, but the depredations of sawmil men and of large mining and railroad corporations.

men and of large mining and railroat personal ture.

The discussion took a somewhat personal ture between Senators Gorman and Berry, the latter between Senators Gorman and Berry, the latter between Senators Gorman and Berry. intimating that Mr. Gorman was animosity against the Secretary of the Interior li the provision that the timber agents sho pointed under Civil Service rules, and Mr. Gor-man indignantly repelling the insinuation, and sug-gesting that Mr. Berry had some political friends among those timber agents whom he wished to pro

The discussion was continued by Senators Stewart (Pop., Nev.), Harris (Dem., Tenn.), Carey (Rep.

of common interest was what belonged to international courtesy. He would suggest that if another conference were held, it should be understood that it was not for mere academic discussion, but the delegates ought to be empowered to make definite proposals embodying their Yiews. Their respective Ministers fully recognized the magnitude of the currency problems. The interests of the country as the greatest trading and monetary centre of the world were bound up in the soundness of her currency, and it ought to be borne in mind that England conducted her trade upon relatively the smallest basis of any country. She did so because she had the largest credit. ("Hear, hear!") NOT HOPEFUL OF THE RESULT.

BIMETALLISTS TRIUMPHANT

that evils existed which the Government admitted, and as he had only been invited to cooperate with the Powers on the subject, he had decided not to oppose the resolution. (Cheers.)

The debate on Mr. Everett's resolution continued until midnight, when it was agreed to without a division.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT ACCEPTS THE

London, Feb. 26.-The bimetallists scored triumph in the House of Commons to-night which, it is believed, renders the holding of another International Monetary Conference as-

sured. Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in closing his speech on the subject, announced that he would accept the resolution introduced by Robert L. Everett (Liberal), member for the Woodbridge Division of Suffolk, fa voring the calling of a conference. The Parliamentary Bimetallist Committee, immediately after Sir William Harcourt had announced his acceptance of Mr. Everett's resolution, telegraphed to the Berlin Bimetallist League asking it to urge upon Prince von Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, the expediency of opening lin. The league responded with a telegram congratulating the English bimetallists upon the

prevails in the lobby that an international conference on the subject is certain. MR. EVERETT'S RESOLUTION.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Everett is as Resolved. That the House regards with increasing apprehension the growing divergence between the values of gold and silver, and heartily concurs in the recent expression of the opinion of the Governments of France and Germany in regard to the serious evils arising therefrom. The House there re urges the Government to co-operate with the owers in the calling of an international confer-

Sir William Harcourt to give heed to the real position of the question, put aside theorizing, and open his eyes to the enormous revolution of values which has not been brought about by natural causes, but by legislation. He expressed the other Powers in an effort to bring back the happier state of things which existed when the two metals stood upon a common ratio. England was rich, but that was no reason why she should Surely, he said, she was not interested in the bankruptcy of other nations which were owing money to her; but that was exactly what was going on, and would continue unless something

The Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, Conservative, in seconding the motion, said that the Government had aimed blow after blow at silver; had closed the mints of India, depriving silver of its last great market, and afterward had imposed a duty upon the silver imports of India. The con stant fluctuations of the metal, he declared, were directly traceable to the monetary laws of England. He charged Sir William Harcourt with having misjudged the views of France and Germany on the question, and predicted that, al though the opposition to bimetallism was now hitter, that system would at no distant date be

were done to check it.

victorious, because it had upon its side experience, justice and scientific truth.

THE CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH. Sir William Harcourt said that he had never denied the existence of evi's in consequ the growing divergence of the values of gold and silver. When other countries had desired a Monetary Conference the Government had not refused to join. The last conference at Brussels had shown that a majority of the European countries declared in favor of a monometallic currency. He did not think that Germany had changed her opinion When a proposal from Germany or any other country reached the Government it would be time enough to consider the question of England joining in another conference. A misconception, he said, existed in regard to the cause of the failure of the Brussels Conference. The Government of the United States, in proposing that International Conference, expressed a wish that it be held with a view to establish the ratio of values of gold and silver by the leading Nations by means of the free coinage of silver in their respective mints. England, he said, could not accept an invitation couched in such terms, and could not enter into a matter which impeached the first

posed that the Conference consider what measness if any, could be taken to increase the use United States proposed a general resolution that in the opinion of the Conference it was desirable that a method should be found which would increase the use of silver. This resolution was supported by the British delegates. WHY THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE FAILED It had been alleged that the failure of the

principles of England's currency. ("Hear, hear.")

Conference was due to a premature declaration on the part of Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, a British delegate, against bimetallism. This statement was absolutely unfounded. It was a German delegate who made the first declaration of the kind, saying that Germany was satisfied the kind, saying that Germany was satisfied with her present monetary system, and did not intend to after it. C'Hear, hear.") He also said that Germany recognized the fact that the continual oscillations of sliver values were regrettable from an economical point of view, and it was, therefore, desirable that the question should be considered. was, therefore, desirable that the question should be considered. The representatives of France and the other Powers were not so directly opposed to the question, but were rather disposed to criticise than to co-operate, so the United States delegates resolution had to be abandoned. After this Alfred Rothschild, a British delegate, had made a practical proposal for the enlargement of the use of silver, and this was defeated by the action of Russia and the Latin Union. It was clear, therefore, that so far as the objects of the United States were concerned, no blame could be attached to the British delegates for the negative results reached.

Recurring to the possible action of Germany in

for the negative results reached.

Recurring to the possible action of Germany in promoting another conference, Sir William said that the Government had received no official communication on the subject, but he had no hesitation in saying that so far as he himself was responsible such a communication would be met in the same manner as the proposal of the United States was received. ("Hear, hear!") To concur in proposals to confer upon subjects To concur in proposals to confer upon subjects of common interest was what belonged to inter-

Leaving international considerations for the National aspect of the question, he contended that there ought to be a continuity of the currency policy which the Nations had attained. Though hoping little from an International Monetary Conference, inasmuch as a motion had been brought forward on common grounds declaring